

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Page 1, lines 24-28

B1
The cone snails that produce these peptides are a large genus of venomous gastropods comprising approximately 500 species. All cone snail species are predators that inject venom to capture prey, and the spectrum of animals that the genus as a whole can envenomate is broad. A wide variety of hunting strategies are used; however, every *Conus* species uses fundamentally the same basic pattern of envenomation.

Page 2, lines 5-14

B2
The α -conotoxins are small peptides highly specific for neuromuscular junction nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (Gray et al., 1981; Marshall and Harvey, 1990; Blount et al., 1992; Jacobsen et al., 1997) or highly specific for neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (Fainzilber et al., 1994; Johnson et al., 1995; Cartier et al., 1996; Luo et al., 1998). The α -conotoxins with specificity for neuromuscular junction nicotinic acetylcholine receptors are used as neuromuscular blocking agents for use in conjunction with surgery, as disclosed in U.S. patent application Serial No. 09/488,799_____, filed 21 January 2000 (Attorney Docket No. 2314-178.A) and international patent application No. PCT/US00/_____, filed 21 January 2000 (Attorney Docket No. 2314-138.PCT), each incorporated by reference herein. Additional α -conotoxins and uses for them have been described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,447,356 (Olivera et al., 1984); 5,432,155; 5,514,774, each incorporated herein by reference.

Page 2, line 29 - Page 3, line 23

B3
Xaa₁-Xaa₂-Xaa₃-Xaa₄-Xaa₅-Cys-Cys-Xaa₆-Xaa₇-Xaa₈-Xaa₉-Cys-Xaa₁₀-Xaa₁₁-Xaa₁₂-Cys-Xaa₁₃ (SEQ ID NO1:), wherein Xaa₁ is des-Xaa₁, Ile, Leu or Val; Xaa₂ is des-Xaa₂, Ala or Gly; Xaa₃ is des-Xaa₃, Gly, Trp (D or L), neo-Trp, halo-Trp or any unnatural aromatic amino acid; Xaa₄ is des-Xaa₄, Asp, Phe, Gly, Ala, Glu, γ -carboxy-Glu (Gla) or any unnatural aromatic amino acid; Xaa₅ is Glu,

Xaa₁ is des-Xaa₁, Ser or Thr; Xaa₂ is des-Xaa₂, Asp, Glu, γ -carboxy-Glu (Gla), Asn, Ser or Thr; Xaa₃ is des-Xaa₃, Ala, Gly, Asn, Ser, Thr, Pro, hydroxy-Pro, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₄ is des-Xaa₄, Ala, Val, Leu, Ile, Gly, Glu, Gln, Asp, Asn, Phe, Pro, hydroxy-Pro or any unnatural aromatic amino acid; Xaa₅ is des-Xaa₅, Thr, Ser, Asp, Glu, Gla, Gln, Gly, Val, Asp, Asn, Ala, Pro, hydroxy-Pro, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₆ is Thr, Ser, Asp, Asn, Met, Val, Ala, Gly, Leu, Ile, Phe, any unnatural aromatic amino acid, Pro, hydroxy-Pro, Tyr, nor-Tyr, mono-halo-Tyr, di-halo-Tyr, O-sulpho-Tyr, O-phospho-Tyr, nitro-Tyr or any unnatural hydroxy containing amino acid; Xaa₇ is Ile, Leu, Val, Ser, Thr, Gln, Asn, Asp, Arg, His, halo-His, Phe, any unnatural aromatic amino acid, homoarginine, ornithine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys, any unnatural basic amino acid, Tyr, nor-Tyr, mono-halo-Tyr, di-halo-Tyr, O-sulpho-Tyr, O-phospho-Tyr, nitro-Tyr or any unnatural hydroxy containing amino acid; Xaa₈ is Pro, hydroxyhydroxy-Pro, Ser, Thr, Ile, Asp, Leu, Val, Gly, Ala, Phe, any unnatural aromatic amino acid, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₉ is Val, Ala, Gly, Ile, Leu, Asp, Ser, Thr, Pro, hydroxy-Pro, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₁₀ is His, halo-His, Arg, homoarginine, ornithine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys, any unnatural basic amino acid, Asn, Ala, Ser, Thr, Phe, Ile, Leu, Gly, Trp (D or L), neo-Trp, halo-Trp, any unnatural aromatic amino acid, Tyr, nor-Tyr, mono-halo-Tyr, di-halo-Tyr, O-sulpho-Tyr, O-phospho-Tyr, nitro-Tyr or any unnatural hydroxy containing amino acid; Xaa₁₁ is Leu, Gln, Val, Ile, Gly, Met, Ala, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys, Ser, Thr, Arg, homoarginine, ornithine, any unnatural basic amino acid, Asn, Glu, Gla, Gln, Phe, Trp (D or L), neo-Trp, halo-Trp or any unnatural aromatic amino acid; Xaa₁₂ is Glu, Gla, Gln, Asn, Asp, Pro, hydroxy-Pro, Ser, Gly, Thr, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys, Arg, homoarginine, ornithine, any unnatural basic amino acid, Phe, His, halo-His, any unnatural aromatic amino acid, Leu, Met, Gly, Ala, Tyr, nor-Tyr, mono-halo-Tyr, di-halo-Tyr, O-sulpho-Tyr, O-

phospho-Tyr, nitro-Tyr or any unnatural hydroxy containing amino acid; Xaa₁₃ is His, halo-His, Asn, Thr, Ser, Ile, Val, Leu, Phe, any unnatural aromatic amino acid, Arg, homoarginine, ornithine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys, any unnatural basic amino acid, Tyr, nor-Try, mono-halo-Tyr, di-halo-Tyr, O-sulpho-Tyr, O-phospho-Tyr, nitro-Tyr or any unnatural hydroxy containing amino acid; Xaa₁₄ is Ser, Thr, Ala, Gln, Pro, hydroxy-Pro, Gly, Ile, Leu, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₁₅ is Asn, Glu, Gla, Asp, Gly, His, halo-His, Ala, Leu, Gln, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys, any unnatural basic amino acid, Tyr, nor-Tyr, mono-halo-Tyr, di-halo-Tyr, O-sulpho-Tyr, O-phospho-Tyr, nitro-Tyr or any unnatural hydroxy containing amino acid; Xaa₁₆ is Met, Ile, Thr, Ser, Val, Leu, Pro, hydroxy-Pro, Phe, any unnatural aromatic amino acid, Tyr, nor-Tyr, mono-halo-Tyr, di-halo-Tyr, O-sulpho-Tyr, O-phospho-Tyr, nitro-Tyr, any unnatural hydroxy containing amino acid, Glu, Gla, Ala, His, halo-His, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₁₇ is des-Xaa₁₇, Gly, Asp, Asn, Ala, Ile, Leu, Ser, Thr, His, halo-His, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₁₈ is des-Xaa₁₈, Gly, Glu, Gla, Gln, Trp (D or L), neo, halo-Trp, any unnatural aromatic amino acid, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₁₉ is des-Xaa₁₉, Ser, Thr, Val, Ile, Ala, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₂₀ is des-Xaa₂₀, Val, Asp, His, halo-His, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₂₁ is des-Xaa₂₁, Asn, Pro or hydroxy-Pro; Xaa₂₂ is des-Xaa₂₂, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₂₃ is des-Xaa₂₃, Ser or Thr; Xaa₂₄ is des-Xaa₂₄, Leu, Ile or Val; with the proviso that (a) Xaa₅ is not Gly, when Xaa₁ is des-Xaa₁, Xaa₂ is des-Xaa₂, Xaa₃ is des-Xaa₃, Xaa₄ is des-Xaa₄, Xaa₆ is Ser, Xaa₇ is His, Xaa₈ is Pro, Xaa₉ is Ala, Xaa₁₀ is Ser, Xaa₁₁ is Val, Xaa₁₂ is Asn, Xaa₁₃ is Asn, Xaa₁₄ is Pro, Xaa₁₅ is Asp, Xaa₁₆ is Ile, Xaa₁₇ is des-Xaa₁₇, Xaa₁₈ is des-Xaa₁₈, Xaa₁₉ is des-

By
Contd.

*B4
Conclusion*

Xaa₁₉, Xaa₂₀ is des-Xaa₂₀, Xaa₂₁ is des-Xaa₂₁, Xaa₂₂ is des-Xaa₂₂, Xaa₂₃ is des-Xaa₂₃, and Xaa₂₄ is des-Xaa₂₄. The C-terminus may contain a free carboxyl group or an amide group. The halo is preferably bromine, chlorine or iodine, more preferably iodine for His and Tyr and bromine for Trp. The Cys residues may be in D or L configuration and may optionally be substituted with homocysteine (D or L). The Tyr residues may be substituted with the 3-hydroxyl or 2-hydroxyl isomers and corresponding O-sulpho- and O-phospho-derivatives. The acidic amino acid residues may be substituted with any synthetic acidic bioisoteric amino acid surrogate, e.g., tetrazolyl derivatives of Gly and Ala.

Page 7, lines 16-32

BS

Gly-Cys-Cys-Ser-Asp-Xaa₅-Arg-Cys-Xaa₂-His-Gln-Cys (SEQ ID NO:12), wherein Xaa₁ is Glu or γ -carboxy-Glu (Gla); Xaa₂ is Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys or N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys; Xaa₃ is Trp (D or L), halo-Trp or neo-Trp; Xaa₄ is Tyr, nor-Tyr, mono-halo-Tyr, di-halo-Tyr, O-sulpho-Tyr, O-phospho-Tyr or nitro-Tyr; and Xaa₅ is Pro or hydroxy-Pro; and the C-terminus contains a carboxyl or amide group. The halo is preferably bromine, chlorine or iodine, more preferably iodine for Tyr and bromine for Trp. In addition, the His residues may be substituted with halo-His; the Arg residues may be substituted by Lys, ornithine, homoarginine homoarginine, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; the Lys residues may be substituted by Arg, ornithine, homoarginine homoarginine, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; the Tyr residues may be substituted with any unnatural hydroxy containing amino acid; the Ser residues may be substituted with Thr; the Thr residues may be substituted with Ser; and the Phe and Trp residues may be substituted with any unnatural aromatic amino acid. The Cys residues may be in D or L configuration and may optionally be substituted with homocysteine (D or L). The Tyr residues may be substituted with the 3-hydroxyl or 2-hydroxyl isomers and corresponding O-sulpho- and O-phospho-derivatives. The acidic amino acid residues may be substituted with any synthetic acidic bioisoteric amino acid surrogate, e.g., tetrazolyl derivatives of Gly and Ala.

BL
Page 9, line 19 - Page 10, line 4

Asp-Cys-Cys-Ser-Asn-Xaa₅-Xaa₅-Cys-Ala-His-Asn-Asn-Xaa₅-Asp-Cys-Arg (SEQ ID NO:169),

wherein Xaa₁ is Glu or γ -carboxy-Glu (Gla); Xaa₂ is Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys or N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys; Xaa₃ is Trp (D or L), halo-Trp or neo-Trp; Xaa₄ is Tyr, nor-Tyr, mono-halo-Tyr, di-halo-Tyr, O-sulpho-Tyr, O-phospho-Tyr or nitro-Tyr; and Xaa₅ is Pro or hydroxy-Pro; and the C-terminus contains a carboxyl or amide group. The halo is preferably bromine, chlorine or iodine, more preferably iodine for Tyr and bromine for Trp. In addition, the His residues may be substituted with halo-His; the Arg residues may be substituted by Lys, ornithine, homoarginine homoarginine, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; the Lys residues may be substituted by Arg, ornithine, homoarginine homoarginine, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; the Tyr residues may be substituted with any unnatural hydroxy containing amino acid; the Ser residues may be substituted with Thr; the Thr residues may be substituted with Ser; and the Phe and Trp residues may be substituted with any unnatural aromatic amino acid. The Cys residues may be in D or L configuration and may optionally be substituted with homocysteine (D or L). The Tyr residues may be substituted with the 3-hydroxyl or 2-hydroxyl isomers and corresponding O-sulpho- and O-phospho-derivatives. The acidic amino acid residues may be substituted with any synthetic acidic bioisoteric amino acid surrogate, e.g., tetrazolyl derivatives of Gly and Ala.

BJ
Page 16, line 31 - Page 17, line 16

Gly-Cys-Cys-Ser-Asn-Xaa₅-Xaa₅-Cys-Ile-Ala-Xaa₂-Asn-Xaa₅-His-Met-Cys-Gly-Gly-Arg-Arg (SEQ ID NO:230),

wherein Xaa₁ is Glu or γ -carboxy-Glu (Gla); Xaa₂ is Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys or N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys; Xaa₃ is Trp (D or L), halo-Trp or neo-Trp; Xaa₄ is Tyr, nor-Tyr, mono-halo-Tyr, di-halo-Tyr, O-sulpho-Tyr, O-phospho-Tyr or nitro-Tyr; and Xaa₅ is Pro or hydroxy-Pro; Xaa₆ is Gln or pyro-Glu; and the C-terminus contains a carboxyl or amide group. The halo is preferably bromine, chlorine or iodine, more preferably iodine for Tyr and bromine for Trp. In addition, the His residues may be substituted with halo-His; the Arg residues may be substituted by Lys, ornithine, homoarginine homoarginine, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; the Lys residues may be substituted by Arg, ornithine, homoarginine homoarginine, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; the Tyr residues may be substituted with any unnatural hydroxy containing amino acid; the Ser residues may be substituted with Thr; the Thr residues may be substituted with Ser; and the Phe and Trp residues may be substituted with any unnatural aromatic amino acid. The Cys residues may be in D or L configuration and may optionally be substituted with homocysteine (D or L). The Tyr residues may be substituted with the 3-hydroxyl or 2-hydroxyl isomers and corresponding O-sulpho- and O-phospho-derivatives. The acidic amino acid residues may be substituted with any synthetic acidic bioisoteric amino acid surrogate, e.g., tetrazolyl derivatives of Gly and Ala.

Gla, Asp, Ala, Thr, Ser, Gly, Ile, Tyr, nor-Tyr, mono-halo-Tyr, di-halo-Tyr, O-sulpho-Tyr, O-phospho-Tyr, nitro-Tyr or any unnatural hydroxy containing amino acid; Xaa₆ is Ser, Thr, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₇ is Asp, Glu, Gla, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₈ is Ser, Thr, Asn, Ala, Gly, Arg, Lys, ornithine, homoarginine, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys, any unnatural basic amino acid, His, halo-His, Pro or hydroxy-Pro; Xaa₉ is Thr, Ser, Ala, Asp, Asn, Pro, hydroxy-Pro, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₁₀ is Gly, Ser, Thr, Ala, Asn, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₁₁ is Gln, Leu, His, halo-His, Trp (D or L), halo-Trp, neo-Trp, Tyr, nor-Tyr, mono-halo-Tyr, di-halo-Tyr, O-sulpho-Tyr, O-phospho-Tyr, nitro-Tyr, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys, any unnatural basic amino acid or any unnatural aromatic amino acid; Xaa₁₂ is Asn, His, halo-His, Ile, Leu, Val, Gln, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; Xaa₁₃ is des-Xaa₁₃, Val, Ile, Leu, Arg, ornithine, homoarginine, Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid. The C-terminus may contain a free carboxyl group or an amide group. The halo is chlorine, bromine or iodine, preferably iodine for Tyr and His and preferably bromine for Trp. The Cys residues may be in D or L configuration and may optionally be substituted with homocysteine (D or L). The Tyr residues may be substituted with the 3-hydroxyl or 2-hydroxyl isomers and corresponding O-sulpho- and O-phospho-derivatives. The acidic amino acid residues may be substituted with any synthetic acidic bioisoteric amino acid surrogate, e.g., tetrazolyl derivatives of Gly and Ala.

By
Page 5, line 5 - Page 7, line 4

Xaa₁-Xaa₂-Xaa₃-Xaa₄-Xaa₅-Cys-Cys-Xaa₆-Xaa₇-Xaa₈-Xaa₉-Cys-Xaa₁₀-Xaa₁₁-Xaa₁₂-Xaa₁₃-Xaa₁₄-Xaa₁₅-Xaa₁₆-Cys-Xaa₁₇-Xaa₁₈-Xaa₁₉-Xaa₂₀-Xaa₂₁-Xaa₂₂-Xaa₂₃-Xaa₂₄ (SEQ ID NO:3), wherein

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Conclusion

bromine, chlorine or iodine, more preferably iodine for Tyr and bromine for Trp. In addition, the His residues may be substituted with halo-His; the Arg residues may be substituted by Lys, ornithine, homoarginine homoarginine, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; the Lys residues may be substituted by Arg, ornithine, homoarginine homoarginine, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; the Tyr residues may be substituted with any unnatural hydroxy containing amino acid; the Ser residues may be substituted with Thr; the Thr residues may be substituted with Ser; and the Phe and Trp residues may be substituted with any unnatural aromatic amino acid. The Cys residues may be in D or L configuration and may optionally be substituted with homocysteine (D or L). The Tyr residues may be substituted with the 3-hydroxyl or 2-hydroxyl isomers and corresponding O-sulpho- and O-phospho-derivatives. The acidic amino acid residues may be substituted with any synthetic acidic bioisoteric amino acid surrogate, e.g., tetrazolyl derivatives of Gly and Ala.

B8
Page 21, lines 3-23

The present invention is also directed to the novel specific α -conotoxin contoxin peptides having the formulas:

Cys-Cys-Thr-Ile-Xaa₅-Ser-Cys-Xaa₄-Xaa₁-Xaa₂-Xaa₂-Xaa₂-Ile-Xaa₂-Ala-Cys-Val-Phe (SEQ ID NO:231) and

Gly-Cys-Cys-Gly-Asn-Xaa₅-Ala-Cys-Ser-Gly-Ser-Ser-Xaa₂-Asp-Ala-Xaa₅-Ser-Cys (SEQ ID NO:232),

wherein Xaa₁ is Glu or γ -carboxy-Glu (Gla); Xaa₂ is Lys, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys or N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys; Xaa₄ is Tyr, nor-Tyr, mono-halo-Tyr, di-halo-Tyr, O-sulpho-Tyr, O-phospho-Tyr or nitro-Tyr; and Xaa₅ is Pro or hydroxy-Pro; and the C-terminus contains a carboxyl or amide group. The halo is preferably bromine, chlorine or iodine, more preferably iodine for Tyr. In addition, the His residues may be substituted with halo-His; the Arg residues may be substituted by Lys, ornithine, homoarginine homoarginine, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; the Lys residues may be substituted by Arg, ornithine,

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homoarginine homoarginine, N-methyl-Lys, N,N-dimethyl-Lys, N,N,N-trimethyl-Lys or any unnatural basic amino acid; the Tyr residues may be substituted with any unnatural hydroxy containing amino acid; the Ser residues may be substituted with Thr; the Thr residues may be substituted with Ser; and the Phe residues may be substituted with any unnatural aromatic amino acid. The Cys residues may be in D or L configuration and may optionally be substituted with homocysteine (D or L). The Tyr residues may be substituted with the 3-hydroxyl or 2-hydroxyl isomers and corresponding O-sulpho- and O-phospho-derivatives. The acidic amino acid residues may be substituted with any synthetic acidic bioisoteric amino acid surrogate, e.g., tetrazolyl derivatives of Gly and Ala.

BB
Page 21, line 30 - Page 22, line 9

Examples of unnatural aromatic amino acid include, but are not limited to, such as nitro-Phe, 4-substituted-Phe wherein the substituent is C₁-C₃ alkyl, carboxyl, hydroxymethyl hydroxymethyl, sulphomethyl, halo, phenyl, -CHO, -CN, -SO₃H and -NHAc. Examples of unnatural hydroxy containing amino acid, include, but are not limited to, such as 4-hydroxymethyl-Phe, 4-hydroxyphenyl-Gly, 2,6-dimethyl-Tyr and 5-amino-Tyr. Examples of unnatural basic amino acids include, but are not limited to, N-1-(2-pyrazolinyl)-Arg, 2-(4-piperinyl)-Gly, 2-(4-piperinyl)-Ala, 2-[3-(2S)pyrrolinyl]-Gly and 2-[3-(2S)pyrrolinyl]-Ala. These and other unnatural basic amino acids, unnatural hydroxy containing amino acids or unnatural aromatic amino acids are described in Building Block Index, Version 3.0 (1999 Catalog, pages 4-47 for hydroxy containing amino acids and aromatic amino acids and pages 66-87 for basic amino acids; see also <http://www.amino-acids.com>), incorporated herein by reference, by and available from RSP Amino Acid Analogues, Inc., Worcester, MA.

BB
Page 22, lines 10-23

Optionally, in the peptides of general formulas I, II and III and the specific peptides described above, the Asn residues may be modified to contain an N-glycan and the Ser and Thr residues may be modified to contain an O-glycan. In accordance with the present invention, a glycan shall mean

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Conclusion*

any N-, S- or O-linked mono-, di-, tri-, poly- or oligosaccharide that can be attached to any hydroxy, amino or thiol group of natural or modified amino acids by synthetic or enzymatic methodologies known in the art. The monosaccharides making up the glycan can include D-allose, D-altrose, D-glucose, D-mannose, D-gulose, D-idose, D-galactose, D-talose, D-galactosamine, D-glucosamine, D-N-acetyl-glucosamine (GlcNAc), D-N-acetyl-galactosamine (GalNAc), D-fucose or D-arabinose. These saccharides may be structurally modified, e.g., with one or more O-sulfate, O-phosphate, O-acetyl or acidic groups, such as sialic acid, including combinations thereof. The glycan glycan may also include similar polyhydroxy groups, such as D-penicillamine 2,5 and halogenated derivatives thereof or polypropylene glycol derivatives. The glycosidic linkage is beta and 1-4 or 1-3, preferably 1-3. The linkage between the glycan and the amino acid may be alpha or beta, preferably alpha and is 1-.

B11
Page 23, lines 11-20

The present invention, in another aspect, relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of an α -conotoxin peptide. Such a pharmaceutical composition has the capability of acting as antagonists for nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. In one aspect, the α -conotoxins with specificity for neuromuscular junction nicotinic acetylcholine receptors are used as neuromuscular blocking agents for use in conjunction with surgery, as disclosed in U.S. patent application Serial No. 09/488,799_____, filed 21 January 2000 (Attorney Docket No. 2314-178.A) and international patent application No. PCT/US00/_____, filed 21 January 2000 (Attorney Docket No. 2314-138.PCT), each incorporated by reference herein. In a second aspect, additional α -conotoxins and uses for them have been described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,447,356 (Olivera et al., 1984); 5,432,155; 5,514,774, each incorporated herein by reference.

B12
Page 27, line 31 - Page 28, line 6

The peptides are also synthesized using an automatic synthesizer. Amino acids are sequentially coupled to an MBHA Rink resin (typically 100 mg of resin) beginning at the C-terminus

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using an Advanced Chemtech 357 Automatic Peptide Synthesizer. Couplings are carried out using 1,3-diisopropylcarbodiimide in N-methylpyrrolidinone (NMP) or by 2-(1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HBTU) and diethylisopropylethylamine diethylisopropylethylamine (DIEA). The FMOC protecting group is removed by treatment with a 20% solution of piperidine in dimethylformamide(DMF). Resins are subsequently washed with DMF (twice), followed by methanol and NMP.

Page 29, lines 3-16

B13
The active agent is preferably administered in an therapeutically effective amount. The actual amount administered, and the rate and time-course of administration, will depend on the nature and severity of the condition being treated. Prescription of treatment, e.g. decisions on dosage, timing, etc., is within the responsibility of general practitioners or specialists specialists, and typically takes account of the disorder to be treated, the condition of the individual patient, the site of delivery, the method of administration and other factors known to practitioners. Examples of techniques and protocols can be found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Pharmaceutical Sciences*. Typically the conopeptides of the present invention exhibit their effect at a dosage range from about 0.001 mg/kg to about 250 mg/kg, preferably from about 0.05 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg of the active ingredient, more preferably from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 75 mg/kg. A suitable dose can be administered in multiple sub-doses per day. Typically, a dose or sub-dose may contain from about 0.1 mg to about 500 mg of the active ingredient per unit dosage form. A more preferred dosage will contain from about 0.5 mg to about 100 mg of active ingredient per unit dosage form. Dosages are generally initiated at lower levels and increased until desired effects are achieved.

Page 30, line 23 - Page 31, line 4

B14
The synthesis of conopeptides, either the mature toxins or the precursor peptides, was separately performed using conventional protection chemistry as described by Cartier et al. (1996). Briefly, the linear chains were built on Rink amide resin by Fmoc procedures with 2-(1H-benzotriol-

B14
Conclude

1-yl)-1,1,3,3,-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborated coupling using an ABI model 430A peptide synthesizer synthesizer with amino acid derivatives purchased from Bachem (Torrance Torrence CA). Orthogonal protection was used on cysteines: Cys³ and Cys¹⁶ were protected as the stable Cys(S-acetamidomethyl), while Cys² and Cys⁸ were protected as the acid-labile Cys(S-trityl). After removal of the terminal Fmoc protecting group and cleavage of the peptides from the resins, the released peptides were precipitated by filtering the reaction mixture into -10°C methyl t-butyl ether, which removed the protecting groups except on Cys³ and Cys¹⁶. The peptides were dissolved in 0.1% TFA and 60% acetonitrile and purified by RPLC on a Vydac C₁₈ preparative column (22 x 250 mm) and eluted at a flow rate of 20 mL/min with a gradient of acetonitrile in 0.1% TFA.

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The disulfide bridges in the three conopeptides were formed as described in Cartier et al. (1996). Briefly, the disulfide bridges between Cys² and Cys⁸ were formed by air oxidation which was judged to be complete by analytical RPLC. The monocyclic peptides were purified by RPLC on a Vydac C₁₈ preparative prepartive column (22 x 250 mm) and eluted with a gradient of acetonitrile in 0.1% TFA. Removal of S-acetamidomethyl groups and closure of the disulfide bridge between Cys³ and Cys¹⁶ was carried out simultaneously be iodine oxidation. The cyclic peptides were purified by RPLC on a Vydac C₁₈ preparative prepartive column (22 x 250 mm) and eluted with a gradient of acetonitrile in 0.1% TFA.

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Page 67, line 18

Hruby Hruby, V. et al. (1994). *Reactive Polymers* 22:231-241.